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PROGRAMME PLANNING
Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FIFTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR GUINEA

Programme period	Actual resources programmed	$
January 1992-December 1996	Net IPF	30 837 000
	Estimated cost-sharing	-
	Total	30 837 000

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	1 - 8	2
	A. Current socio-economic situation	1 - 4	2
	B. National development objectives and strategies ...	5 - 8	2
II.	EXTERNAL COOPERATION	9 - 18	3
	A. Role of external cooperation	9 - 14	3
	B. Aid coordination arrangements	15 - 18	5
III.	THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME	19 - 83	5
	A. Assessment of ongoing country programme	19 - 27	5
	B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation	28 - 73	7
	C. Implementation and management arrangements	74 - 83	18

Annexes

I.	Financial summary	20
II.	Programme matrix	22

I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

A. Current socio-economic situation

1. Guinea is a least developed country (LDC), with a gross national product (GNP) per capita of $430 and a human development indicator of 0.066. Life expectancy at birth is 44 years; 32 per cent of the population has access to drinking water. The infant mortality rate is 142 per 1,000 live births. The adult literacy rate is 17 per cent (26 per cent in the case of men, and 8 per cent in the case of women). The combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio, between 1986 and 1988, was 20 per cent.

2. The annual rate of economic growth, in real terms, averaged 4.3 per cent from 1987 to 1990; primary commodities constituted approximately 51 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), of which approximately 28 per cent came from the rural sector and approximately 24 per cent from the mines, according to averages for the last few years. The fragility of the Guinean economy is exacerbated, on the one hand, by its dependence on mining, which accounts for more than 60 per cent of domestic revenue and approximately 96 per cent of export revenue, and by the continuing balance-of-payments deficit (5.5 per cent of GNP in the case of the current account and 1.7 per cent in the case of the overall balance in 1990). Inflation averaged 19.4 per cent in 1990; the external debt of $2.098 billion represents 78 per cent of GNP, and debt-servicing payments absorb 24.4 per cent of export revenue.

3. The Government of Guinea has undertaken significant measures in the areas of environmental protection and sound management of natural resources. A great deal remains to be done, however, as the institutions concerned lack the necessary capacities and staff is insufficiently qualified.

4. In the political area, the adoption on 23 December 1990 of a basic law has initiated a democratic process in the country which should culminate in the holding of legislative and presidential elections.

B. National development objectives and strategies

5. The overall medium- and long-term development goals, set in 1985 under the Economic and Financial Recovery Programme, are designed to achieve sustained and lasting economic growth, to promote human development by improving living conditions to meet basic needs and to ensure the equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth, through increased popular participation in the development process.

6. The planned strategies are based on efforts to achieve economic and financial recovery and to improve economic management, particularly through:

(a) The establishment of renewedand efficient basic infrastructure;

(b) Human resources development;

(c) The expansion and diversification of rural production, leading to self-sufficiency in food;

(d) The expansion and diversification of mining operations and the reduction of the country's dependence on bauxite;

(e) The promotion of the private sector and the revitalization of the industrial sector;

(f) The strengthening of economic planning and management capacities, including the coordination of external aid;

(g) The protection of ecosystems and optimal management of the natural resources essential to sustainable development.

7. A major feature of the first two phases of the Economic and Financial Recovery Plan (1986-1988 and 1989-1991) was the extensive restructuring of the monetary and banking system, the parastatal sector and the public administration. The third phase of the Plan (1991-1993) aims to intensify the structural adjustment process and to restore major macroeconomic balances. This phase will comprise efforts to diversify tax revenue, a project to identify and implement medium- and long-term sectoral strategies and policies, measures to increase control over the human, spatial and regional dimensions of development and the mobilization of additional resources for development financing.

8. In order to have a well-defined framework for medium-term development and longer-term perspectives, the Government plans to set up a National Development Programme in 1992, gradually integrating the Public Investment Programmes and the Technical Cooperation Programme. These programmes will be developed on the basis of sectoral policies.

II. EXTERNAL COOPERATION

A. Role of external cooperation

9. The political will to bring about economic recovery and liberalization has had an impact on both the extent and the nature of cooperation between the Government of Guinea and its partners. Since 1985 the international community has been granting a greater volume and a wide range of assistance in restructuring and consolidation the economy in the two phases of the Economic and Financial Recovery Programme. Thus, from 1986 to 1989 official development assistance (ODA) to Guinea amounted to $996 million, or an average of $249 million per year. External assistance has been financing over 80 per cent of the Public Investment Programme, which has been implemented since 1987. The Technical Cooperation Programme attracts over $80 million each year.

10. In 1989 ODA inventoried in the field amounted to $335 million, or 14 per cent of current GDP. The assistance in question was from bilateral, multilateral and other sources (44 per cent, approximately 51 per cent, and 5 per cent, respectively). Programme assistance and budget assistance amounted to $101 million, an increase of about 30 per cent over 1988. Project assistance under the Public Investment Programme represented $215 million, or over 64 per cent of the total.

11. Donations account for 33 per cent of assistance. It is estimated that financial assistance represents 49 per cent of the total, while technical cooperation represents approximately 30 per cent and food aid approximately 1 per cent.

12. The major beneficiary of external assistance is agriculture, in an amount of $61 million, or more than 18 per cent of total assistance. Transport comes second, in an amount of $44 million, or 13 per cent of the total.

13. The two chief donors are the Government of France and the World Bank, each contributing approximately 19 per cent of the assistance disbursed, followed by the European Economic Community (EEC), with 8.4 per cent; the African Development Bank (AfDB), with 7.8 per cent; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations agencies, with 7.3 per cent; the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), with 5 per cent, and the Government of Germany, with 4 per cent; except for UNDP and the former USSR, the major donors provide both project assistance and programme assistance.

14. In 1987 the Government of Guinea set up a National Technical Cooperation Assessment and Programmes (NaTCAP) exercise, which has made it possible to develop relevant databases on technical cooperation activities, to draw up a national technical cooperation policy and to produce triennial technical cooperation programmes regularly since 1990. In the view of the Government and the donors, these programmes represent considerable progress in programming, managing and coordinating technical cooperation activities as a whole. The second technical cooperation programme (1991-1993), set up on the basis of in-depth studies in four priority sectors (health, education, infrastructure, and rural development) placed emphasis on the strategic challenges to be met in the short and medium term. A total of 308 projects calling for total funding in an amount of $261 million were included under the Programme. The chief beneficiaries of technical cooperation are rural development (31 per cent), the social sector (26 per cent), administration (24 per cent) and infrastructure (15 per cent). Approximately 75 per cent of funding requests were addressed to five donors: the Government of France (24 per cent), the World Bank (22 per cent), UNDP (16 per cent), the Government of Canada (7 per cent) and the EEC (6 per cent).

B. Aid coordination arrangements

15. The NaTCAP process, supported by UNDP and all donors, has made it possible to set up an internal coordination system, with NaTCAP units being set up at all the ministries, which are responsible for national technical cooperation programming. The NaTCAP methodology, which enables Guinean nationals to take over responsibility for the various phases of a programming cycle (from the identification of needs and setting priorities to execution and evaluation), has contributed to a more in-depth discussion of Guinea's strategic options. The third technical cooperation programme introduced two new priority areas: expansion of the role of women in development (WID), and promotion of the private sector. This helps develop the criteria for selecting projects and activities for inclusion in technical cooperation programming.

16. The NaTCAP process has also produced the following results in the area of coordination: greater mobilization, programming, analysis and aid negotiation capacity; establishment of a committee for internal dialogue at the Ministry for Planning and International Cooperation; and development of a national assistance coordination system, in which all donors may play a role.

17. Within the Government itself, there are interministerial committees for the study and analysis of specific cases, which deal with economic restructuring - for example, the Committee for Economic and Financial Coordination. A Crisis Committee, whose membership includes donors and which is chaired by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, coordinates activities relating to the Liberian crisis.

18. Guinea is one of the countries that has opted for the mechanism of the meetings of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), coordinated by the World Bank, as a frame of reference for their consultations with donors. Sectoral meetings for agriculture and energy were held recently, to pave the way for the second meeting of the Consultative Group, to be held in 1992.

III. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of ongoing country programme

1. Review of the fourth country programme

19. At the beginning of the cycle, the breakdown by objective of initial resources under the fourth country programme, which amounted to $30.9 million, was as follows: strengthening of economic planning and management capacities (28 per cent); rural development (51 per cent); and promotion of employment and human resources development (17 per cent). The revised amount is $35.936 million to which should be added an amount of $4.964 million borrowed from the indicative planning figure (IPF) for the fifth country programme, or a total amount of $41,306,150. The breakdown of resources by objective at the end of the fourth country programme was 44, 43 and 11 per cent, respectively.

20. Where the first area of concentration is concerned, with assistance from other donors the programme has helped improve economic planning and management capacity under the Economic Management Support Programme, with a view to strengthening programming of public investment and improving macroeconomic management. The programme facilitated the launching and consolidation of the NaTCAP process, thus making it possible to improve considerably the Government's capacity in the area of technical cooperation programming and management. Furthermore, the programme contributed to the stimulation and reorientation of the principal sectors, to the effective implementation of the strategy for promoting decentralized development, grass-roots training and the preparation of a socio-economic study of prefectures, which has become an indispensable tool for regional planning.

21. With regard to the second area of concentration, UNDP assistance, together with assistance from other donors, helped the Ministry for Agriculture and Animal Resources prepare an agricultural development policy paper. Taken as a whole, this cooperation made it possible to set regional priorities; identify needs, as communicated by the population; and to help women's groups and village committees in executing projects. It also facilitated slum rehabilitation and development, promotion of rural organizations, the harnessing of water resources, sound management of rural resources, development of small-scale fisheries, and enhanced access to the interior of the country by means of rural trails and bridges.

22. With regard to the third area of concentration, the programme made it possible to set up labour administration structures and to draw up a labour code. It contributed to the improvement and reorganization of the National Social Security Office. UNDP action made it possible to assess vocational training requirements and constraints on vocational training, particularly in the informal sector. UNDP contributed to the improvement of living conditions for salaried employees by funding projects for the preparation of a housing policy, the rehabilitation of Conakry, training assistance, the rehabilitation of disabled people, and technical assistance for the Essential Drugs Unit under the Expanded Immunization Programme.

23. In order to find alternatives that are cheaper and more geared to the current situation, UNDP has expanded technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) to include non-governmental organizations, the Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and the United Nations Volunteers (UNV).

24. Although they may not have been prominent under the fourth country programme, important activities were started in the area of environmental protection and sound natural resources management, through rural development projects, the Mount Nimba Pilot Project and the Environmental Action Plan. The Action Plan was supported by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), the World Bank and the Government of Canada.

25. The review of the fourth cycle showed the favourable impact of cooperation between UNDP and Guinea, a country undergoing far-reaching social

and economic change and embarking on a transition to a market economy. The experience gained will be useful in the programme that is now starting. The Government will play a new role in identifying its requirements and in setting priorities, which will mean that donors will not have to compensate for flaws in overall coordination, which can lead to the characteristic fragmentation of action that arises in situations where many executing agencies and donors are involved. With a view to reinforcing the impact of the action in question, UNDP is being requested to focus on the following areas: (a) stepped-up introduction of new approaches and diversification of technical cooperation arrangements, including national execution; (b) development of the capacity to prepare policies for human resources development; and (c) promotion of the private sector, the advancement of women, and the development of TCDC.

2. Transition from the fourth to the fifth country programme

26. A number of projects, representing approximately 17 per cent of the package under the fourth country programme, will ensure the transition, from 1991 to 1993, from the fourth to the fifth country programme. The new project started in the final year of the fourth country programme contains sets of themes, such as the environment, women, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. This applies particularly to the Fouta Djallon integrated rural development projects and projects to strengthen sectoral planning and management capacities.

27. Under the fourth country programme, UNDP support for the strengthening of the Government's coordination capacities was provided through the NaTCAP process. The identification of sectoral priorities, which was also supported by the project for the strengthening of planning capacities, enabled the Government to use UNDP assistance to mobilize additional resources and to introduce new coordination machinery. As a result of an ongoing dialogue and UNDP's neutrality, it was possible to use the programme's limited resources to develop policy tools with a multiplier effect.

B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation

1. Preparatory process

28. Programming got under way with the selection of projects and technical cooperation activities through the NaTCAP exercise in accordance with the policy document approved by the Government in 1989. The main principles include: (a) definition of the major priority sectors for the use of technical cooperation; (b) the orientation of ongoing technical cooperation towards conceptual and training functions; (c) the establishment of technical cooperation programmes as programming and negotiating tools; (d) an increase in the proportion of financing allocated to training; (e) a reduction in loan-based technical cooperation; and (f) an increase in TCDC and the use of non-governmental organizations and other less costly forms of cooperation. To these elements must be added priority sectoral and thematic choices and the

objectives of improving the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of technical cooperation designed to strengthen national capacities.

29. The advisory note, approved in October 1991, is based first and foremost on the consolidation of this overall identification process, as reflected in the first and second technical cooperation programmes. These programmes satisfied a demand by providing sectoral policy outlines which were subsequently expanded in the case of priority sectors (rural development, human and social development, infrastructure, industrial development, natural resources, macroeconomic management and strengthening of institutions). Moreover, on a different level, the formulation of the country programme was based on the conclusions of the mid-term review and on the programmes of the specialized agencies and funds of the United Nations system (United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)). The Government, on the basis of interministerial meetings, considered the note in depth and formulated recommendations of relevance to the preparation of a programme in consonance with national priorities. Lastly, account was taken of United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/211, of 22 December 1989, entitled "Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", and of UNDP Governing Council decision 90/34, of 23 June 1990, on the fifth programming cycle.

30. Preparation of the programme continued with periodic consultations between UNDP and the Government. There was also productive cooperation between agencies of the United Nations system through, inter alia, WHO, the International Labour Office (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNSO, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNFPA. These missions took note of sectoral technical cooperation programmes and negotiated with the Government concerning the areas in which their action seemed most appropriate.

2. Strategy for UNDP cooperation

31. The third technical cooperation programme (1992-1994) has identified four major areas of intervention: (a) support for the Economic and Financial Recovery Programme; (b) rural development and promotion of community participation; (c) development of human resources and improvement of living conditions; and (d) promotion of the private sector and revitalization of the industrial sector. The choice of these four major areas is based, in addition to the elements stated earlier, on the following factors:

(a) UNDP's commitment to support for the Government's priority options in attaining the fundamental objectives of improvement in the living conditions of underprivileged segments of the population, social promotion, strengthening grass-roots community organizations, development of national

economic management and guidance capacities, and active participation of populations in their own development;

(b) The attainment of other strategic objectives - the integration of women in development, conservation of the environment and natural resources management in the interest of sustainable development;

(c) The need for synchronization of the fifth country programme with the third technical cooperation programme (1992-1994);

(d) The need for UNDP cooperation to accord with UNDP's mandate and with Governing Council guidelines on the strengthening of capacities;

(e) The need to target UNDP inputs so as to ease the major constraints while taking into account the complementarity of assistance from other donors, as provided for in the Technical Cooperation Programme;

(f) Harmonization of assistance with the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa by taking into account relevant aspects as well as the complementarity of objectives and regional and subregional sectoral integration activities, inter alia with regard to food security and self-sufficiency, development of industrial capacity, and the strengthening of traditional technological capacities and of research and development.

32. The approach involves concentrating cooperation on sectors which are the subject of strategies formulated when sectoral policies and programmes are defined, while retaining the dynamic nature of the NaTCAP exercise. From this perspective, programmes integrate ongoing projects, and the proposed policy areas take account of the need to undertake new activities. These activities will be based on major sectoral and subsectoral themes closely linked to the objectives, priorities and strategies included in the Technical Cooperation Programme and the Public Investment Programme. This methodological support will result in the definition of the content of each area of intervention, formulated with the cooperation of the bilateral and multilateral partners of the Government of Guinea. Such a programme approach has the advantage of establishing an overall framework which will encourage the coordination of activities and the exchange of experience, as well as horizontal transfers, and will, in time, lead to optimal interaction between the various programmes and projects.

33. Guinea, as a member of the Consultative Group, will take into account the recommendations of the Group's meetings with regard to the formulation of projects and programmes and their implementation. The country programme will provide a basis for such adaptations as are necessary in updating the technical cooperation programmes.

3. Proposed UNDP cooperation in selected areas of concentration

Assistance to the Economic and Financial Recovery Programme

34. The extent of the country's development problems led the Government to adopt, in 1984, a new economic policy based on the withdrawal of the State from the production sectors, to be replaced by support for private initiative. The long-term aim of this policy is to move to a market economy.

35. In parallel with other sources of cooperation, including the World Bank and the Government of France, UNDP will continue its support for management of the national economy through its participation in the third phase of the Economic Management Support Programme. While efforts continue to perfect the overall process of coordinating external resources, activities under the "planning" and "aid coordination" projects will complement those provided for under the Economic Management Support Programme, which will be centred on administrative reform, statistics, management of public contracts and debt, and short-term economic management.

36. Support for economic planning and management. UNDP cooperation will make it possible:

(a) To initiate an ongoing and dynamic planning process by strengthening the sectoral planning and macroeconomic management capacities of the offices of the Ministry for Planning and International Cooperation;

(b) To continue regional studies in order to strengthen the capacity of the Regional Offices of Planning and Statistics to take economic action in project identification, execution and follow-up, national sectoral policies and the dialogue with economic actors, particularly in the private sector. UNDP cooperation will help in drawing up regional development plans;

(c) For the Government to continue its efforts to introduce a planning process which extends beyond the time-frame of short- and medium-term investment and action programmes and encourages forward-looking consideration of the evolving national economy.

37. The specific results expected are dynamic development of the key economic sectors; enhanced management and regulation of the national economy by providing decision makers with useful and effective tools for analysis and decision-making; and the conducting of long-term sectoral development studies.

38. Support for aid coordination and programming. UNDP will help the Government, on the one hand, to make more systematic use of the Technical Cooperation Programme in order to programme, rationalize, manage and coordinate external aid and, on the other hand, to mobilize funds for programmes and projects.

39. The results expected from this subprogramme are integration and coordination of the various components of the socio-economic development policy and strategies; improved coordination between technical cooperation activities and national development priorities; and enhanced national capacity to coordinate aid. The specific aspects to be considered in evaluating such results are: establishment of a mechanism for coordinating external aid at the sectoral level; availability of three-year technical cooperation programmes; and elaboration of the National Development Programme by integrating the Technical Cooperation Programme and the Public Investment Programme.

40. Support for economic forecasting and studies and enhancement of capacity for conceptualizing, formulating and managing monetary policy. Cooperation will serve to enhance the capacities and qualifications of supervisory personnel in the analysis, research and formulation of policy and the major strategies and guidelines for the general monetary and credit policy. There are also plans, within the framework of the Economic Management Support Programme, to enhance the capacity of the Ministry for Economic and Financial Affairs to provide support for short-term planning and economic studies.

41. The results expected from these activities are restoration of monetary authority and effective control of the banking system; establishment of an ongoing personnel training and retraining programme in modern macroeconomic analysis methods and strategic, financial and banking management; setting up of a training and documentation centre; and establishment of an economic data centre and enhanced research and analysis capacities.

42. Consolidation of results and implementation of administrative reform measures. UNDP will support the administrative reform in close collaboration with the cooperation programmes of other donors, particularly the World Bank. This will involve implementation of a civil-service institutional development plan, strengthening of the Administrative Training Centre, reorganization of local administration and formulation and implementation of a redeployment programme for redundant staff.

43. The programme will be financed basically from the IPF, in an amount of $6,167,400. Furthermore, the Government may avail itself of the resources and activities of the regional projects "Support for long-term national surveys" (RAF/91/006) and "Support for development planning in Africa" (RAF/89/054).

Rural development and community participation

44. The Government's priority objective is to increase agricultural production leading, in the short term, to improved income and living conditions for farmers and, in the medium-term, to food self-sufficiency. In the agricultural sector, the transition to a market economy will be effected through withdrawal of the State from the sector, liberalization of agricultural prices and the appropriate institutional reforms. The efforts to increase the country's food security must continue through implementation of the agricultural development policy paper, the frame of reference for the entire sector.

45. Cooperation will focus on strengthening capacities for analysis, studies and management, and programme execution at the central level; developing agricultural and fisheries production; promoting the rural infrastructure development programme (roads, and village and pasture water supply) and construction of community facilities; integration of women into activities relating to management, rural extension, promotion, training and development of land; and development of national expertise in forming and managing grass-roots productive groups through national non-governmental organizations.

46. The comparative advantages of UNDP in the field of rural development are considerable. UNDP will extend to other regions the successful experiment carried out at Fouta Djallon, which consists in the implementation of activities supported by a strategy for integrated rural development designed to meet the needs of women's groups, village committees and rural organizations. The programme will aim to promote sound natural resources management in order to ensure sustainable development, in accordance with the Environmental Action Plan.

47. The following results are expected:

(a) Increased income, either by implementing production systems conducive to development in the plains, the catchment areas and the lowlands, particularly in Middle and Upper Guinea, or by conserving land resources and developing fisheries. In the forested areas of Guinea, integrated management activities will be undertaken, aimed at changing traditional agricultural production systems, which cause deforestation, and at ensuring the preservation of biodiversity, particularly in the Nimba mountain range;

(b) Support for and supervision of self-managed groups of farmers, capable of identifying their own needs, and the promotion of increased participation by women;

(c) The identification and mobilization of a nucleus of national non-governmental organizations with the necessary organizational and technological capacities to prepare and implement programmes identified by village communities;

(d) The emergence of national planning, management and implementation capacities in respect of the rural development strategies and programmes and the definition of a marketing policy for agricultural produce and a market-oriented development plan;

(e) The training of a large number of villagers in the elementary techniques of participatory and autonomous resource management and of decentralized planning, with a heightened awareness of environmental protection issues;

(f) The creation of a large number of organized producers' and farmers' groups, particularly women's groups, engaged in income-generating activities.

48. The subprogramme will be financed from the IPF to a total of $10,792,950. That amount will be augmented by United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) funding in an amount of $25 million, earmarked for the development of productive and income-generating activities in rural areas. This investment will supplement UNDP-funded technical cooperation in the target areas, with the aim of strengthening economic infrastructure and promoting rural credit and the development of small- and medium-scale enterprises. Furthermore, if the objective of food self-sufficiency is to be attained, the regional projects concerned with natural resources development in the Fouta Djallon massif must be harmonized with those concerned with support for rural women. The natural resources development projects will aim to restore and preserve the ecological equilibrium in the catchment areas. This will help safeguard the water assets of the massif as a whole and will make possible the delimitation of a demonstration area where adapted agricultural, forestry and livestock management methods can be developed and subsequently extended throughout the massif. These activities will be initiated and conducted on the basis of successful experiments with pilot rural development projects. This region is considered the "water-tower of West Africa"; consequently, the impact of an integrated physical and biological management programme of this kind will be felt by populations in other countries as well.

49. This programme will be implemented in a manner which combines the capacities within the United Nations system with those of the Government, the rural communities and non-governmental organizations. Recourse will only be had to the specialized agencies where the skills required are not available locally.

Human resources development and improvement of living conditions

50. With a budget of $6,167,000, or 20 per cent of the total resources, human resources development is one of the principal areas of concentration under the fifth programme. In this area, the Government aims to raise the education level by developing basic education, strengthening educational programme planning and management capacities, improving multidisciplinary vocational training and promoting employment and social welfare.

51. This priority area will be addressed through the National Plan of Action drawn up in March 1991, following the World Conference on Education for All, and through efforts to reduce illiteracy by raising the school enrolment ratio from 30-35 per cent in 1992 to 50 per cent by the year 2000. This will be achieved by upgrading the qualifications of teachers and by improving the quality of the teaching itself; through vocational training and the promotion of employment, taking care to match the training to employment needs; and by developing the apprenticeship system, particularly in the rural areas and in the informal sector.

52. In addition, it is planned to ensure sound basic education and vocational training for priority target groups (girls, handicapped persons, young people not attending school and illiterate young people) through sound technical

cooperation in the national school construction and rehabilitation programme, the provision of easily available literacy teaching materials and an education programme by radio (educational radio broadcasting).

53. In view of the interest shown by UNDP in technical cooperation, it seems justified, at the policy level, to prioritize areas in accordance with demand. It is therefore important to give continued support to the educational sector to keep it in line with the Government's technical cooperation policy, which favours the promotion of the country's human resources and of any approach which will help reduce dependence on foreign expertise.

54. UNDP assistance will contribute to social rehabilitation through the promotion of trade apprenticeships and the operation of a mechanism to foster the development of productive activities related to informal sector training measures. Management and marketing training programmes will be developed for these purposes, and the information, vocational guidance and job promotion schemes will be improved. These activities will be supplemented by the strengthening of vocational training and apprenticeship centres and institutes for handicapped persons, young people not attending school and those from the informal sector.

55. UNDP will also be able to contribute to the integration of women in development, by strengthening basic education for young women and by supporting women's training centres, particularly in the rural areas. Under the third technical cooperation programme, ways of achieving these objectives are being considered and due account is being taken of the importance of not confining women's advancement to a single sector. A Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women, currently under preparation, will lead to the clearer identification of the specific needs of women in this area.

56. In order to achieve improved health standards and social welfare, with reduced child and maternal mortality rates and increased access to health and preventive care, particularly with respect to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), UNDP will provide assistance for the equipping of health centres and clinics, for the dissemination of information and measures to heighten awareness, for the strengthening of the Diseases Control Unit and for the development and implementation of a National Safe-Motherhood Plan.

57. UNDP will also cooperate with the Government in the housing sector, on measures to provide sanitation and amenities, to ensure access to subsidized housing and to secure acceptable environmental conditions. The development of a programme to support local communities and to promote private initiative in housing, based on the land tenure legislation, will help support these activities.

58. In the area of information, UNDP will assist the Government in strengthening the technical capacity of rural radio services and in providing advanced and specialist training for technicians and journalists. UNDP will

also assist the Government in training management personnel in the hotel and tourism sectors.

59. In order to support implementation of the action contemplated in this area of concentration under the fifth country programme, UNDP is to provide institutional support to the various offices and services of the ministerial departments of education, social affairs and employment, as well as of the institutions responsible for decentralized and participatory development and for the integration of women in development. Such support will be provided to all departments and services concerned with the four areas of concentration in order to maximize efforts to strengthen analytical, planning and management capacities. This will be done through increased recourse to the TCDC and TOKTEN modalities.

60. The following results are expected from UNDP assistance in the area of human resources development and living conditions: improvement in the educational system, increase in the literacy rate and a higher school enrolment ratio (particularly where girls are concerned), job creation, lower maternal and child mortality rates, strengthening of social welfare and rehabilitation, and motivation and mobilization of technicians and the general population with respect to economic and social development programmes, as well as awareness-building in that connection.

61. The main sponsors in this area include the World Bank (loan of $15.4 million), AfDB, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO, WHO and the Governments of Canada and France. UNFPA will contribute $3.855 million for the period 1992-1996. The objectives of the activities programmed are to define population policies, implement the maternal and child health/family planning/SIDA component, compile and analyse demographic data, and to promote information, education and communication as well as women in development projects. UNICEF will contribute approximately $6 million to the education and health sector.

62. Implementation arrangements for the various projects will be reviewed so as to facilitate national execution, with the collaboration of the executing agencies. Non-governmental organizations will be more closely associated with the subprogrammes on basic education, promotion of literacy, integration of women in development, housing, apprenticeship and vocational training.

63. With regard to health, while the current incidence of AIDS in Guinea is relatively low (193 cases reported nationwide in 1990), the Government is relying on UNDP assistance in order to start action to promote greater awareness of AIDS and strengthen the national capacity to diagnose the disease so as to prevent its rapid expansion. Support for the STDs/AIDS Control Committee will meet this concern. UNDP cooperation will take account of all capacity-strengthening sectoral activities, as well as of the technical, material and financial resources available under such regional projects as "Action to combat the socio-economic effects of AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa" (RAF/91/004).

Support for the private sector and revitalization of industry

64. In view of the very low level of industrial production (less than 5 per cent of GDP) and of the trend towards de-industrialization in the country, the Government considered it necessary to allocate 15 per cent of IPF resources to this area of concentration. The activities identified correspond to the sectoral choices included in the third technical cooperation programme.

65. UNDP cooperation will strengthen the contributions made by other donors, in view of the prominent position of UNDP within the sector and of the experience it has already acquired. The proposed programme includes three subprogrammes: consolidation of the industrial base, support for enterprises, and the integrated development of production sectors and subsystems.

66. The industrial base will be strengthened through the implementation and development of the industrialization master plan, the establishment of a joint public/private sector industrial development council, support for a human resources development programme and for the establishment of industrial areas, the follow-up to the solidarity meeting on the industrial sector, and assistance to the Standardization and Metrological Institute.

67. Support for the private sector will take the form of the establishment of a private investment promotion scheme. Action will be focused on strengthening private sector management capacities; assistance to the Centre for Company Procedures and the establishment of a loan scheme; continuation of the programme of assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises and support for the Centre for the Establishment and Development of Enterprises and for the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Guinea; the updating and dissemination of the Investor's Guide and the provision of short-term consultancy services; and the improvement of the legal environment and juridical framework. Where training is concerned, support will take the form of promoting training in the establishment of enterprises, the establishment of a system of tripartite consultation linked to the Council for Industrial Development, the creation of a scheme to provide training in the promotion and management of enterprises, particularly those launched by women, as well as support for continuing training for occupations in trades and industrial enterprises. Emphasis will also be placed on the development of tools for the analysis, compilation and processing of data on enterprises and on costs of factors of production.

68. In the strengthening of the industrial base, particular attention will be paid to protecting the environment and promoting environmentally sound industrial development, particularly by the safe management of toxic waste through the development of recycling technologies, the treatment of industrial effluent and the application of new biotechnologies.

69. In the area of support for enterprises, emphasis will be placed on the launching of a pilot project for the rehabilitation and restructuring of enterprises that are in difficulty but have genuine development potential. This programme, which is open to other donors, will include both a technical

and a financial component. A sectoral meeting on opportunities for the rehabilitation and creation of industrial units will be held in 1992. Assistance to the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, together with anticipated assistance from the World Bank and the effective resumption of the activities of the Centre means that the latter will play a more decisive role in the promotion of enterprises. UNDP will assist it in elaborating an information and documentation guide as well as in the development of business relations and partnerships based on the international network of chambers of commerce, the International Trade Centre, the Centre for Industrial Development, and private research centres.

70. Activities relating to the integrated development of industrial sectors and subsystems include action to promote the integrated development of the five industrial sectors and subsystems under the industrial master plan: fisheries, fruits and vegetables, processing of metals, timber and construction materials. This choice of sectors is not definitive, and the continuation and strengthening of the strategic management of industrial development - together with other activities - could therefore be taken into account during the elaboration of future technical cooperation programmes.

71. Technical cooperation in the fisheries sector has been broken down into eight projects, which should be executed jointly by the agencies of the United Nations system. All these sectors are directly integrated into the activities for the support and promotion of private investment.

72. The activities in this area of concentration contribute directly to the integration of women in development. In this regard, it is also proposed to establish a management training programme for women (non-governmental organizations and private individuals) with the potential to develop medium-sized industrial enterprises. Various activities and projects could be supported through the development and strengthening of the capacities and aptitudes of women entrepreneurs for establishing and managing enterprises, and through the mobilization of investment resources for women's industrial development projects.

73. Expected results include support for the establishment of successful small and medium-sized enterprises in a favourable environment; the emergence of viable institutions in the areas of investment promotion and private sector promotion, ensuring coordination between administrators and promoters; improvement of capacities, private sector enterpreneurship and management, and strengthening of support services; physical installation of investors through the creation of industrial estates, and improved financing. The Council for Industrial Development will have a crucial role to play in linking the implementation of the industrial strategies adopted with the technical cooperation arrangements on which emphasis is placed in the NaTCAP exercise.

C. Implementation and management arrangements

74. This programme will be implemented and managed under both traditional and new arrangements designed to increase and extend the impact of the action taken. Projects to facilitate the transition between the two cycles, even though within the relevant areas of concentration in accordance with the choice made by the Government for each sector, will rely on the traditional arrangements.

75. During the process of programming and identifying activities, provision should be made for the necessary resources to make them self-sustaining through greater reliance on internal inputs, institutionalization and effective coverage of recurrent costs, in accordance with the modalities and guidelines of the Technical Cooperation Programme.

76. The progressive introduction of the national execution modality is envisaged through a survey of national structures capable of executing programmes and projects and the strengthening of national execution capacities. The human and technical resources of non-governmental organizations will also be used.

77. Measures to promote the integration of women in development will be focused on technical cooperation with the General Directorate for the Advancement of Women with a view to the establishment of a unit for the formulation of projects and the mobilization of investments of benefit to women. Cooperation will also focus on strengthening literacy and teacher training programmes, the elaboration of a training methodology geared to the needs of female civil servants who have been made redundant and are in search of employment, together with the establishment of a dynamic network facilitating access by women to the means of production.

78. Efforts will be made to strengthen the inter-agency coordination mechanism. With the Technical Cooperation Programme as the frame of reference, it will be possible to ensure coordination of the various actions identified by the Government. In this regard, UNDP cooperation will be coordinated in particular with the programmes of UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and UNCDF.

79. The approved UNFPA programme, totalling approximately $6 million for the period 1992-1996, seeks to strengthen the national institutional capacity to ensure that the population growth rate is in keeping with the objectives of the national economic and social development policy. During the UNFPA mission to review the programme and to develop a population strategy (May 1991), several possible ways of complementing the areas of concentration under the fifth country programme were identified. Activities that must strengthen such complementarity concern such programme components as population and development, family planning and training in population studies, integration of women in development, and population surveys.

80. The programmes of UNICEF (1991-1995) and WHO (1990-1994) will ensure close coordination of activities under the subprogrammes on education, health,

improvement of sanitary conditions and social welfare, on the one hand, and activities relating to child welfare, water and sanitation, and primary health care, on the other.

81. In the shorter term, cooperation by WFP will complement that of UNDP through the direct food aid provided to local communities in those areas in which both agencies are involved.

82. In addition, mention must be made of the continued coordination with UNCDF in rural development, community participation and promotion of subsidized housing and of private grass-roots initiatives; and with UNSO in measures to combat desertification, and sound natural resources management.

83. There will be a comprehensive mid-term review of the fifth country programme, in accordance with the principles and procedures of UNDP. The sectoral programmes and subprogrammes will be evaluated at close intervals.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ESTIMATED RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

(Thousands of dollars)

Carry-over from fourth-cycle IPF	(4 964)	
Fifth-cycle IPF	35 801	
Subtotal IPF		30 837
Project cost-sharing (Government)	-	
Project cost-sharing (Third Party)	-	
Programme cost-sharing	-	
Subtotal cost-sharing		-
TOTAL		30 837

II. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) BY AREA OF CONCENTRATION

Area of concentration	IPF	Cost-sharing	Total	Percentage of total resources
Strengthening of planning and management capacities and support for administrative reform (assistance to Economic and Financial Recovery Programme)	6 167	-	6 167	20
Rural development and promotion of community participation	10 793	-	10 793	35
Human resources development and improvement of living conditions	6 167	-	6 167	20
Promotion of private sector and revitalization of industrial seccor	4 626	-	4 626	15
Subtotal	27 753	-	27 753	90
Unprogrammed reserve	3 084	-	3 084	10
TOTAL	30 837	-	30 837	100

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III. COMPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES USED IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

(Thousands of dollars)

A. UNDP-administered funds	
SPR*	-
UNCDF	25 000
UNSO	300
UNIFEM	250
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	-
United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development	-
Subtotal	25 550
B. Other United Nations resources	
JCGP participating agencies:	
UNFPA	3 809
UNICEF	21 000
WFP	7 218
IFAD	-
Other United Nations agencies (non-UNDP financed)	-
Global Environment Facility	-
Subtotal	32 027
Total non-core and other United Nations resources	-
C. Non-United Nations resources	-
TOTAL	57 577

* SPR-financed, country-specific commitments.

Annex II

PROGRAMME MATRIX a/

Area of concentration	Area of focus: Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development	Environment and natural resource management	Management development	TCDC	Transfer and adaptation of technology	WID
I. STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES AND SUPPORT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM (Assistance to Economic and Financial Recovery Programme)						
Economic planning and management			*	*		*
Aid coordination	*		*	*	*	*
Administrative reform	*		*	*		*
Strengthening of Central Bank of the Republic of Guinea			*	*		
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION						
Strengthening of capacities for analysis, studies, management and execution			*	*	*	*
Development of agricultural and fish products		*	*	*	*	*
Infrastructure development		*	*	*	*	*
III. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS						
Development of basic education	*		*	*		*
Strengthening of vocational training and employment	*		*	*	*	*
Strengthening of planning, analysis and human resources management capacities			*	*		*
WID promotion	*		*	*	*	*
Improvement of health standards and social welfare	*		*	*		*
Improvement of housing and living conditions	*	*	*	*	*	*
IV. PROMOTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR AND REVITALIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	*		*	*		*

a/ Asterisks indicate major linkage only.